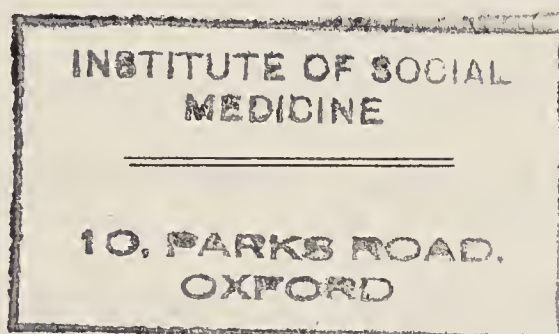


COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1949

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1949.

The Mayor—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman BIRKS, J.P.	1.	Councillor H. W. ISHER-	
		WOOD.	1.
Councillor ALKER.	2.		
		„ A. KAY.	1.
„ ALLEN.	2.	„ G. KAY.	2.
„ Mrs. BUTLER.	3.	„ KELLY.	2.
„ COCKAYNE.	2.	„ MANNERS.	2.
„ CLEGG.	1.	„ SHAW, M.A.	1.
„ ECKERSLEY.	1.	„ SMITH.	2.
„ HOPE.	1.	„ TATHAM.	1.

Co-opted Members.

Counc. PARKER.	1.	Mr. F. C. MOSLEY.	1.
Canon DORRAN.	2.	Dr. J. S. GUINAN.	2.
Mr. R. BRADSHAW.	2.	Dr. D. H. D. YOUNG.	1.
Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE.	2.	Mrs. J. C. Whitehead.	2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.
2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officers of Health...	E. Snell, L.R.C.P. and S., D.P.H. (to 23.4.49). R. Mitchell, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H. (from 1.5.49).
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	R. Mitchell, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H. (to 30.4.49). E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time) ...	J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
Orthopædic Surgeon (Part-time)	E. S. Brentnall, F.R.C.S. (Ed.). (to June, 1949).
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (Part-time)	I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
Assist Chest Physician (Part-time)...	F. R. Glover, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon	B. Scott, L.D.S. (31.1.49 to 23.9.49).
Borough Analyst (Part-time)	T. R. Hodgson, M.A., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	A. E. Snodgrass, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.I.San. E.
District Sanitary Inspectors	T. Kearns, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. J. Greenan, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. J. A. Young, M.S.I.A. J. Jones, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. J. W. Ormerod, M.S.I.A. (24.1.49 to 23.5.49). J. G. Pogson, A.R.San.I. (from 8.8.49).
Abattoir Superintendent	H. Walton, Cert. R.S.I. (Seconded to Ministry of Food).
Superintendent Nursing Officer ...	Mrs. I. F. Ramwell, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.R.F.N., Cert. H.V.
Health Visitors	Miss A. Hollingworth, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time) (from 3.10.49). Miss C. E. Ashley, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., Cert. H.V. Miss K. Yates, S.R.N., Cert. H.V. Miss I. Alderson, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., Cert. H.V.
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. V. Page, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. A. Hallam, S.R.N. (Joint with Education Committee). Mrs. N. Wain, S.R.N. (part-time), Mrs. M. Stephenson, S.R.N. (Joint with Education Committee). (Resigned 11.10.49).

STAFF (continued).

Municipal Midwives	... .. Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, S.C.M. Mrs. E. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. Salisbury, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. D. Shuttleworth, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 28.2.49). Miss L. Whittaker, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss E. Batty, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 1.3.49).
District Nurses' Matron	... .. Miss Rigsby, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Physiotherapist	... .. Mrs. M. Fishwick (Part-time from 8.8.49).
Day Nursery Matron	... .. Mrs. M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Authorised Officers and Clerk	... .. W. Mangnall. A. Hargreaves.
Chief Clerk	... .. L. Kay.
Clerical Staff	... .. E. Lloyd. C. C. Shasby. V. Haworth. P. Butterworth. Miss M. M. Langley. Miss O. Jackson. Mrs. P. Parkinson (resigned 21.5.49) Miss E. Gaskell. Miss A. Terry. Miss A. Kay (from 1.9.49).
Ambulance Officer	... .. A. Chadwick.
Disinfestor	... .. T. Birtwistle.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TITHEBARN STREET,
BURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee, Bury County Borough.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1949.

The Birth rate is lower than last year, the Death rate slightly higher. The Birth rate is below that for England and Wales as a whole, the Death rate higher. The Infantile Mortality Rate at 44 per 1,000 births is higher than the Country's average of 32.

The incidence of Infectious Diseases calls for little comment. No difficulty, with the exception of tuberculosis cases, was experienced in obtaining hospital accommodation for any infectious case. The incidence of Scabies after the peak in 1944 has progressively fallen.

Further expansion of the Child Welfare Services will be impossible until more Health Visitors are available. All Midwives are equipped and trained to give Gas and Air Analgesia. There was less pressure on the Midwives for domiciliary cases during this year; there appears to be a drift into hospitals, apparently owing to sociological reasons.

The Home Help Scheme, despite a rather slow demand at its inception, has expanded, and the indications are that the public are realising the advantages. There is a growing demand for more provision in the Scheme to be made for Home Help to non-maternity cases, especially in the assistance to be given in the care of old people.

The Home Nursing is being provided by The Queen's Nurses acting for the Council. This Service has provided for all demands, and the control and co-operation obtained has been smooth.

To live long and enjoy life, to avoid the helplessness and misery of old age, is a worthy goal in which to assist. In pursuit of this, strides are being made in medical treatment under the raucous name of Geriatrics. It is not necessarily the chronological age which matters but the physiological and psychological age—what we can do and how we feel. There is a great field of work available in this direction for co-operation between the Hospital Service and the Local Health Services. The wise and progressive Local Authority can help old people to lead independent lives at home, to help them to adjust themselves if perforce they have unfortunately been in hospital. To this end the Home Help Service and the District Nurses are performing work in a key position.

The Mental Health Service may be said to have a solid foundation laid on which expansion can be made. Much time has been spent in ascertainment, and obtaining histories and records. The immediate difficulty is in the inability to place many of the ascertained cases in suitable institutions. This is particularly so with regard to Mental Defectives.

The body of the report commences with vital statistics. As well as giving mortality these tables indicate many of the trends of the general health of the population. The infantile mortality figure of 44 per 1,000 is still above the average for the country, and is a pointer that further improvements in preventive health are due.

The work done by the Local Authorities Services is set out. In some of the Sections there has been a large increase. For example there is a very substantial increase in the use of the Ambulance Service. This is not due to an increase in the amount of illness during the year, and

it is doubtful if the increase figures are not boosted by a certain amount of abuse by patients.

The General Sanitary conditions have altered little during the year.

Some of the difficulties that have been met with during the year may be mentioned. First of all the difficulty in obtaining trained staff, especially Health Visitors, and other trained technical workers. With regard to premises the completion of the Huntley Mount Clinic, the provision of a new Day Nursery, the extension at the Nurses' Home, and the provision of an Occupation Centre, are still waiting.

There was at the end of the year no dentist in the school medical or health department.

The co-ordination of the Hospital Services, the General Practitioner Services, and the Local Authority Health Services is one which is gradually integrating. There are many difficulties to be overcome. There is a fund of good will and experience on the part of the Local Authorities available which can be used to assist in this end.

With regard to general Public Health improvements that are required I would put provision of more houses, more labour and materials available for reconditioning insanitary houses, and later the possibility of renewal of Slum Clearance as of urgent necessity. The Council's striving after Smoke Abatement is of great public health importance, and deserves all possible support.

The body of the report contains an account of the work carried out by the Health Department. It is the result of the enthusiasm of a willing and keen staff to whom my thanks are given.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee I wish to tender my thanks for their continued encouragement during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1949.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N Longitude 2° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.
Geological Formation : Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall	35.95
Area in Acres	7,434
Population (Census 1921)	56,403
„ (Census 1931)	56,182
„ (Estimated Civilian Population 1949)	58,620
Persons per acre	7.88
Inhabited Houses (Census 1921)	14,121
„ „ (Census 1931)	15,152
Private Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1921)	14,169
„ „ „ „ (Census 1931)	15,402
New Houses Certified 1949	178
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1949	2
Temporary prefabs. completed by Ministry of Works and tenanted 1949	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1949	19,617
Rateable Value at	£388,547
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,555
Live Births (Male 460 ; Female 442) (Legitimate ; 848 ; Illegitimate 54)	902
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	15.39
Average Birth Rate (1940 - 1949)	16.35
Deaths	868
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.81
Still-Births (Male 10 ; Female 17) (Legitimate 25 ; Illegitimate 2)	27
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	29.06
Average Death-rate (1940 - 1949)	14.92
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.90
Cancer Death-rate	1.99
Respiratory Death-rate	1.60
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.34
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	44

Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	3.33
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	Nil
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	32%

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	16.7
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.7
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)....	32
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) Death rate per 1,000 live births....	3.0

Births.—The birth rate for 1949—15.39 per 1,000—is lower than the previous year. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1949 was 16.7 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death rate per 1,000 of the population for 1949 was 14.81. There were altogether a total of 1,179 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 376 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 803, to which must be added 65 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 868.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1925	63	80
1926	62	76
1927	62	79
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
Average for 5 years	—	—81
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
1933	40	53
1934	62	84
Average for 5 years	—	—72
1935	47	66
1936	47	56
1937	43	55
1938	51	67
1939	36	50
Average for 5 years	—	—59
1940	47	65
1941	55	68
1942	58	68
1943	21	26
1944	34	37
Average for 5 years	—	—53
1945	37	44
1946	59	58
1947	45	38
1948	49	47
1949	40	44
Average for 5 years	—	—46

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1949.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes Certified	863	40	4	3	8	10	40	204	554	653
Uncertified	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis of Respirat'y System	19	1	...	...	...	6	5	5	2	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilitic Disease	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Influenza	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute infectious Encephalitis...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and (M)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
Esophagus (M), Uterus (F)	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	4
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	11	17
Cancer of Breast	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	4
Cancer of all other sites	73	...	...	...	1	...	1	34	37	51
Diabetes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	7
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ...	107	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	85	64
Heart Disease	318	...	...	...	...	1	8	56	253	192
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	38	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	31	47
Bronchitis	56	1	...	...	...	...	1	17	37	8
Pneumonia	31	7	1	1	1	1	4	2	14	44
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	7
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Diarrhoea under 2 years	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Appendicitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases...	14	...	1	...	...	...	3	8	2	23
Nephritis	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	18
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury and Infantile Disease ...	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3
Road Traffic Accidents	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	14
Other Violent Causes	9	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	19
All Other Causes	57	1	...	...	2	1	3	17	33	68
	868	40	4	3	8	10	40	205	558	654

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1949.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1949	58,620	14·81	15·39	44	45	37	29·0	Nil	0·34
1948	58,030	13·39	17·90	47	43	94	30·8	1·86	0·38
1947	56,280	15·05	20·63	38	36	81	27·6	2·51	0·35
1946	55,360	14·50	18·36	58	53	106	34·2	1·90	0·38
1945	52,530	15·66	15·95	44	48	18	43·3	3·42	0·30
1944	52,160	14·68	17·67	37	33	66	36·6	3·1	0·51
1943	52,660	15·74	15·13	26	24	59	31·2	3·6	0·44
1942	54,020	13·83	15·90	68	64	125	46·6	3·3	0·46
1941	55,400	14·06	13·59	68	70	135	30·6	Nil.	0·56
1940	55,310	17·54	13·07	65	64	94	48·7	1·32	0·42
1939	58,630	15·39	12·21	50	45	192	45·3	1·39	0·44
1938	59,380	13·67	12·82	67	66	103	54	2·48	0·51
1937	59,620	15·46	13·00	55	56	42	43	7·40	0·65
1936	59,860	13·56	13·92	56	55	31	47	4·57	0·62
1935	59,800	15·00	11·87	66	66	60	55	6·65	0·64
1934	60,100	14·22	12·28	84	86	62	57	10·25	0·83
1933	59,200	14·00	12·63	53	49	143	54	6·3	0·66
1932	57,160	13·47	12·74	85	83	129	59	2·5	0·63
1931	56,260	14·50	12·00	71	64	250	44	5·6	0·89
1930	56,830	13·41	12·87	69	69	77	55	5·4	0·83
1929	56,830	16·40	13·59	79	65	342	50	6·4	0·81
1928	56,910	13·90	13·02	90	85	171	49	9·4	0·86
1927	56,770	14·27	13·68	79	71	250	53	3·8	0·93
1926	56,840	12·82	14·30	76	74	125	43	9·8	0·82
1925	56,700	14·74	13·77	80	77	182	46	8·9	1·16
1924	56,830	14·66	15·54	71	65	235	38	4·4	0·93
1923	57,250	15·95	15·01	101	95	217	43	2·3	1·03
1922	57,400	14·93	16·53	82	71	276	58	6·3	0·87
1921	57,600	13·30	18·91	85	80	210	54	3·7	1·01
1920	56,410	14·55	19·66	91	91	94	50	6·3	1·05
1919	54,248	16·88	13·06	92	80	333	45	6·8	1·26
1918	51,851	19·13	12·73	110	108	136	51	4·1	1·58
1917	51,851	15·99	13·43	93	89	167	48	3·9	1·61
1916	53,463	16·87	15·47	133	116	222	44	1·1	1·30
1915	54,773	17·27	17·33	115	109	203	41	5·8	1·72
1914	59,213	16·28	19·62	125	123	179	30	5·2	1·48
1913	59,159	15·53	20·06	141	134	133	40	8·3	1·33
1912	59,106	14·18	20·81	112	106	266	31	4·1	1·74
1911	58,665	16·26	20·28	168	154	283	32	8·4	1·41
1910	59,409	14·61	20·79	124	118	264	34	4·6	1·56
1909	59,234	16·29	20·61	129	126	203	33	7·9	1·50
1908	59,064	15·89	23·31	129	128	142	25	5·7	1·45
1907	58,901	15·94	22·68	135	133	189	—	11·2	1·61
1906	58,744	17·04	22·74	177	174	240	—	8·2	1·74

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1949 (continued).

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19
									Phthisis
									only
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1949 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Nett.		Number	Rate			Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births
		Number	Rate					Number	Rate			
1940	55,310	723	13.07	1402	25.35	480	48	47	65	970	17.54	
1941	55,400	753	13.59	1130	20.40	398	47	55	68	779	14.06	
1942	54,020	859	15.90	1106	20.47	417	58	58	68	747	13.83	
1943	52,660	807	15.13	1202	22.82	423	50	21	26	829	15.74	
1944	52,160	922	17.67	1119	21.45	392	39	34	37	766	14.68	
1945	52,530	838	15.95	1154	21.97	382	51	37	44	823	15.67	
1946	55,360	1016	18.36	1149	20.75	404	58	59	58	803	14.50	
1947	56,280	1161	20.63	1221	21.69	431	57	45	38	847	15.05	
1948	58,030	1039	17.90	1100	18.95	375	52	49	47	777	13.39	
1949	58,620	902	15.39	1179	20.12	376	65	40	44	868	14.81	

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	7245	Total population at all ages.....	56,182	At Census of 1931.
		Total families or separate occupiers.....	15,402	
		Average number of persons per house.....	3.71	

RAINFALL REGISTERED AT PARSONS LANE, BURY.

MONTH	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
JANUARY	4.92	2.34	1.24	5.40	5.81	5.05	3.65	4.53	3.40	8.54	1.38
FEBRUARY	4.64	2.29	4.36	1.83	2.41	1.93	4.01	5.69	0.72	2.88	2.72
MARCH	1.97	3.08	3.85	3.60	1.16	0.71	1.12	0.95	5.80	1.52	1.75
APRIL	2.36	2.46	1.67	1.99	2.32	2.66	1.82	1.24	2.84	1.69	2.75
MAY	1.47	1.04	2.24	3.52	2.82	2.72	4.44	1.17	1.80	1.97	3.94
JUNE	3.41	0.90	0.40	0.70	3.35	2.00	4.04	2.66	2.45	5.11	0.57
JULY	5.91	4.88	2.05	4.93	2.41	3.26	1.80	4.10	2.61	2.08	1.41
AUGUST	2.73	1.68	7.02	4.07	5.97	3.52	3.44	5.27	0.30	4.74	3.44
SEPTEMBER	1.15	4.47	0.91	2.44	4.71	4.35	2.44	7.63	2.83	2.62	1.10
OCTOBER	2.11	4.18	4.79	6.31	3.38	4.68	6.09	0.84	0.95	2.67	4.63
NOVEMBER	6.57	7.20	2.78	1.11	3.29	7.14	0.35	6.35	5.87	2.12	5.43
DECEMBER	3.47	4.55	2.21	3.76	2.10	4.06	2.25	3.51	3.22	4.34	6.83
TOTAL	40.71	39.07	33.52	39.66	39.73	42.08	35.45	43.94	32.79	40.28	35.95

The above figures are supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1949.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate		
			Year 1949	Average 5 years 1944/1948			(per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).		
							Abortion & Puerperal Infections	Other Causes	Total
England and Wales	16.7	11.7	32	42	*	*	0.27	0.71	0.98
126 Great Towns	18.7	12.5	37	48	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	19.8	12.3	39	66	0.73	0.08	0.35	0.69	1.04
Burnley	16.36	15.52	42	49	0.45	0.08	—	0.70	0.70
Bury	15.39	14.81	44	45	0.32	0.02	—	—	—
Halifax	16.5	15.4	33	36	0.30	0.03	0.50	—	0.50
Huddersfield	15.37	14.77	34	47	0.35	0.06	—	0.49	0.49
Liverpool	20.7	11.6	44	65	0.79	0.11	0.16	0.60	0.76
Manchester	18.77	12.91	38	54	0.65	0.05	0.45	0.74	1.19
Oldham	16.30	14.92	42	50	0.32	0.07	—	1.49	1.49
Preston	18.16	12.91	43	55	0.40	0.08	0.45	—	0.45
Rochdale	15.3	14.8	41	47	0.17	0.04	—	2.14	2.14
Salford	20.3	13.0	53	56	0.60	0.12	—	—	—
St. Helens	17.9	10.7	41	61	0.52	0.06	—	1.45	1.45
Stockport	16.11	13.18	40	54	0.45	0.05	—	0.42	0.42
Wallasey	17.71	12.08	35	49	0.46	0.12	0.54	0.59	1.08
Wigan	17.32	12.49	47	60	0.49	0.08	0.66	1.32	1.98

* Not available.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Local Health Services under Part III :

Care of expectant and Nursing Mothers, and young children.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Health Visiting Service.

See Maternity and Child Welfare, Section 5.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

See Infectious Diseases, Section 4.

Mental Health Services.

See Section 6.

Ambulance Service.

There has again been a very considerable growth in the Ambulance Service. This Service is meant to convey patients who require to be carried by ambulance and are unfit to travel by public transport. Except in the case of accidents the ambulance only goes out on the production of a certificate from a registered medical practitioner. The growth of the calls for the ambulance is given in the figures below :—

Year.	Total Cases.		
1941	3,366		
1942	3,875	Increase	509
1943	4,369	„	494
1944	4,776	„	407
1945	5,886	„	1,110
1946	6,465	„	579
1947	7,605	„	1,140
1948	8,486	„	881
1949	12,556	„	4,070

The Ambulance Service is run by eight ambulances and two sitting case cars. During the year two new ambulances have been delivered, and one new car for sitting cases. One ambulance has been kept for infectious disease work. In practice that has been found to be of great administrative convenience.

The Staff consists of an Ambulance Depot Superintendent, 23 full-time drivers or attendants, one mechanic and one female clerk telephonist. Each ambulance goes out with one driver and one attendant.

The Service is housed at the Ambulance Depot, Cook Street. Phone Bury 2323. In addition at this depot the cars of the District Nurses and Health Office van are serviced.

Ambulance services were also provided for the Tottington U.D.C. from this depot, and arrangements for mutual aid are in force with neighbouring authorities. The infectious disease ambulance has also been used to bring in cases to hospital from neighbouring authorities.

The Ambulance Service is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing in the Home.—Home Nursing is carried out by the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute for Nurses (from the Nurses' Home, The Orchard, Bury. Phone: Bury 88). An arrangement has been entered into whereby, at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, one of the Association's Nurses visits and treats cases of certain infectious diseases.

• The Queen's Nurses have worked on an agency basis for the Local Authority.

The following figures are given for the year 1949:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	119
Number of new patients during the year	1,108
Number of visits during the year	36,564
Number of patients on register at 31st December ...	152

Home Helps.

Three whole-time home helps and nine part-time were employed by the Corporation.

The Home Help Scheme was previously introduced to attend domiciliary midwifery cases. Since the introduction of the Scheme their services have been extended to the following classes in the order of priority given: (1) Maternity cases; (2) Non-infectious sickness cases in the home; (3) Infirmary due to old age. The Home Helps are concerned with domestic work in the home, shopping, washing, etc., and do not perform any nursing duties.

The number of cases attended during the year are as follows:

No. of Maternity Cases attended	65
No. of Sickness Cases attended	83
No. of persons over 70 years of age attended ...	55

This service is not free but charges are made according to an Income Scale.

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

From the gross weekly income of applicant (total income in the case of husband and wife living together, including children's allowances), deduct rent and rates up to 25s., compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15s. for each adult and 7s. 6d. for each dependent child.

The net remaining income is assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made by the applicant consists of:—

- One-third of the first £ of net income.
- One-half of the second £ of net income.
- Two-thirds of the third £ of net income.
- The whole of the remainder of the net income.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided at the following :—

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury Infirmary.

Clinic Laboratory, The Wylde, Bury.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories are Wasserman reaction tests, biological tests, examination of water, etc.

At the Bury Corporation Clinic, laboratory facilities are provided, so that many specimens of infective organisms, etc., are examined there during the attendance of the patient.

Chemical investigations are made in the cases of milk and foodstuffs by the Borough Analyst, Mr. T. R. Hodgson, M.A., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year, elsewhere than at The Wylde Lab. :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.			
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	...	64	...	—	...	64
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	—	...	12	...	—	...	12
Faeces	—	...	3	...	—	...	3
Miscellaneous Examinations.	—	...	2	...	—	...	2

Hospital Facilities.

Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

Hospitals and Clinics under the jurisdiction of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee.

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444

Westbourne Continuation Hospital, Helmshore, Haslingden.
Tel. Rossendale 1055.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.

Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Rd., Bury. Tel. Bury 116.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. Bury 172.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2178.

Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. Bury 2306.

Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.

Greenfield Massage Centre, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 207.

T.B. and V.D. Clinic, The Wylde, Bury. Tel. Bury 1986.

T.B. Clinic, Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2323.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental, and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 20 Manchester Road, Bury. (Phone Bury 604.)

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1949 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

There have been no outstanding items of change in the Sanitary Circumstances of the town during the year. The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector gives a record of solid work done during the year.

It may be said that probably the most important demand at the present time is for houses in the town, both to re-house those living in insanitary surroundings, and to provide for those without any accommodation of their own. This demand can be supported both on Sanitary and Social grounds.

There has still been difficulty in obtaining labour and materials to remedy many of the nuisances and structural defects found.

The main water supply has proved adequate and wholesome.

The Committee think that one of the main sanitary improvements to be made is that of Smoke Abatement. They consider that the adoption of the Model Byelaws would assist in gaining this objective, and have pressed the Ministry of Health to grant the Byelaws.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY
INSPECTOR.

To the Medical Officer of Health
for the County Borough of Bury.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the Sanitary Inspection of the Area for the year 1949, in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1949 was remarkable for the spate of legislation affecting local authorities which became operative during the last quarter of the year. This included the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, and a number of Regulations made thereunder, Housing Act 1949, and the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food. The changes in milk legislation are discussed in the Report. Although the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food are not so complete or detailed as was generally desired, their issue is appreciated by local authorities as an attempt to enforce suitable conditions under which food shall be handled, delivered and exposed for sale. The local implications of the issue of these byelaws are discussed in the Report. The advantages of powers contained within the Housing Act 1949 do not yet appear to be fully appreciated locally. The Act enables local authorities to augment their housing resources by reconditioning existing houses for their own use, and to provide financial assistance to owners of well-maintained houses who are anxious to re-condition their properties. Properly applied the latter powers may be the solution, in appropriate cases, to the present uneconomic aspects of work of private improvements in dwelling houses.

Attention is again directed to the number of complaints received as being indicative of the continued dilapidations and deterioration in existing houses of all types. As each year passes the need for the Council to make greater provision for the re-housing of tenants from houses unfit for human habitation becomes more urgent. The number of such houses represented to the Council under Section 11, Housing Act 1936, as a matter of urgency, do not represent the magnitude of this problem. Since the Housing Committee introduced their Points Scheme for dealing with housing applicants the number of complaints and enquiries concerning overcrowding have decreased by 50%, although a certain amount of overcrowding still exists in the Borough. The only method of procuring complete information on both problems is by means of a comprehensive local survey, to which reference has already been made by the Minister of Health.

The effect of the Council's decision to renew and maintain dustbins as a charge on the rates should produce increased efficiency in the Cleansing Service, and expedite the conversion of remaining ashpits and wallbins to dustbins.

It is regrettable that the Ministry of Health have not yet approved the Council's application to adopt the Model Smoke Byelaws.

Attention is directed to the fact that during the last twelve months the number of registered ice-cream vendors has been more than doubled. The majority of these persons are engaged in the retailing of pre-packed ice-cream; 65% of all ice-cream sold in the Borough is now prepacked. Reference must be made to the good quality standard of this product maintained by local manufacturers, and to the uniformly good standard of such premises throughout the Borough.

I am pleased to report that the quality of milk retailed within the Borough throughout the year has remained consistently high, and has been entirely free from any known tubercle infection.

The rigorous inspection of all bovine carcasses passing through the Public Abattoir for the presence of *cysticercus bovis* has demanded increased time and attention being paid to meat inspection duties.

During the greater part of the year the staff was up to establishment for the first time in four years. Only one change occurred, when Mr. J. W. Ormerod, District Sanitary Inspector, returned to Burnley, and was succeeded by Mr. J. G. Pogson, of Stockport. Nevertheless, the department is still handicapped by arrears of work which have accumulated during past years. It is particularly desirable that more attention, than the resources of the department permit, should be given to food premises, Shops Act duties, and houses occupied by more than one family.

I am pleased to record that Mr. T. Kearns successfully obtained the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Messrs. J. Greenan and J. Jones successfully obtained the Certificate in Sanitary Science applied to Buildings and Public Works of the same Institute.

WATER SUPPLY.

The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area.

These mains come from four different sources of supply, and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water directly from the mains.

In accordance with Circular 28/46 of the Ministry of Health, the following report, for which I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, is submitted in tabular form.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality. (b) in quantity.	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	57 Bacteriological samples of raw water were examined. 269 Bacteriological samples of the water going into supply were taken and these showed that the water supplied was satisfactory for domestic use. 66 Chemical samples of the water were examined and found satisfactory.
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis.	Water lime treated.
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination.	All waters chlorinated.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to houses. (b) by means of standpipes.	The number of dwellings supplied from the Board's mains at 31st December, 1949, was 19,275. All above. Nil.

During the year thirty-seven samples of water were obtained for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. Twenty-eight samples were taken from spring and well water supplies to farms and other premises, in addition to nine samples taken from the town's water supply. The details of these samples are given in the following table.

No.	Sample.	Analysis	Report.
1.	Well at Farm.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	Satisfactory. Acid and plumbo-solvent. Should be treated for plumbo-solvency before domestic use. Result : Report forwarded to County Agricultural Executive Committee.
2.	Tap in Dairy.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
3.	Tap from Well in Dairy.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Result : Farmer advised supply unsatisfactory and to use alternative supply for domestic and dairy purposes. See No. 2.
7.	Spring Water supplying trough for dairy supply.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	Satisfactory. Acid and plumbo-solvent. Should be treated for plumbo-solvency before domestic use. Result : Farmer notified.
8.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
9.	Spring on Small Holding.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	Bacteria Count Satisfactory. Water acid and plumbo-solvent. Evidence of pollution by decomposing animal matter. See No. 17.
12.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
17.	Spring on Small Holding.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Evidence of faecal pollution. Water acid and plumbo-solvent. Evidence of pollution from decomposing animal matter. See No. 9. Result : Occupier notified that supply is unsuitable for drinking water. Occupier provided alternative supply from town's mains.
20.	Well at Dwelling house.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for drinking water. Result : Owner notified and occupier advised to boil all water for personal use. Further samples taken. See Nos. 22, 25, 28, 29 and 33.
21.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
22.	Well at Dwelling house.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for drinking water. Result : Owner notified. Further samples taken. See Nos. 20, 25, 28, 29 and 33.

No.	Sample.	Analysis.	Report.
23.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Result : Report forwarded to Irwell Valley Water Board for attention. Further samples taken. See Nos. 26, 30 and 47.
24.	Tap in farm-house from spring.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Evidence of pollution by decomposing organic matter of animal origin. Unfit for domestic purposes. Result : Owner notified and occupier advised to boil all water for domestic purposes. All dairy utensils to be steam sterilised daily. Copy of report forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Owner is considering provision of supply from town's main.
25.	Storage tank in connection with dwelling house.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for drinking water. Result : Owner notified. Further samples taken. See Nos. 20, 22, 28, 29, and 33.
26.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Result : Report forwarded to Irwell Valley Water Board for attention. Further samples taken. See Nos. 23, 30, and 47.
28.	Spring in connection with Dwelling house.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for domestic purposes. Result : Owner notified. Further samples taken. See Nos. 20, 22, 25, 29 and 33.
29.	Spring in connection with dwelling house.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for domestic purposes. Result : Owner notified. Further samples taken. See Nos. 20, 22, 25, 28, and 33.
30.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Result : Report forwarded to Irwell Valley Water Board for attention. Further samples taken. See Nos. 23, 26, and 47.

No.	Sample.	Analysis.	Report.
31.	Tap from spring in dairy.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy and domestic purposes. Result : Occupier advised to boil all water before use for drinking purposes. All utensils to be steam sterilised daily. Copy of report forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Further samples taken. See Nos. 39, and 42.
32.	Tap from Well in dairy.	Chemical and Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for domestic and dairy purposes. Result : Owner / Occupier notified and advised to boil all water before use for drinking purposes. All dairy utensils to be steam sterilised daily. Copy of report forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Further samples taken. See Nos. 38, and 43.
33.	Spring in connection with dwelling house.	Bacteriological.	Lower B. Coli Count than Nos. 20, 22, 25, 28, and 29. Result : Owner advised to connect to this supply, as no other alternative supply is available. Occupier advised to boil all water used for drinking purposes.
38.	Tap from well in dairy.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. Result : Owner / Occupier notified. Copy of report forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Further samples taken. See Nos. 32, and 43.
39.	Tap from spring to dairy.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsatisfactory for dairy or domestic purposes. Result : Occupier notified. Copy of report forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Further samples taken. See Nos. 31, and 42.
39A.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.

No.	Sample.	Analysis.	Report.
42.	Tap from spring to dairy.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for domestic or dairy purposes. Result : Occupier notified. Copy of report forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Further samples taken. See Nos. 31 and 39.
43.	Tap from well in dairy.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory. See Nos. 32, and 38.
45.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory.
46.	Storage tank on farm supplied from spring.	Bacteriological.	High B. Coli Count. Unsuitable for domestic or dairy purposes. Result : Farmer notified and advised to boil all water for drinking purposes. All dairy utensils to be steam sterilised daily. Copy of report forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Further samples to be taken.
47.	Tap on Town's main.	Bacteriological.	Satisfactory. See Nos. 23, 26, and 30.
48.	Water in sub-floor cavity of dwelling house.	Chemical.	Evidence of pollution by decomposing organic matter of animal origin, probably from sewage. Result : Owner notified. Pollution traced to leaking drain and drain relaid.

The owners of the premises at which samples Nos. 20, 22, 25, 28, 29 and 33 were taken have now installed an improved water supply.

The percentage of dwelling houses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the town's mains is 0.397%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distance from the Board's mains.

Owing to legal difficulties there is no further progress to report on the provision of a supply of water from town's mains to Bircle School, as agreed by the Council in 1948. It is anticipated this work will be commenced early in 1950.

SWIMMING BATHS.

During the year sixteen samples of water were obtained from the three swimming baths situated in the Borough. Seven samples were reported by the Pathologist to be satisfactory. Five samples showed evidence of slight pollution, which was remedied by increasing the degree of chlorination or oxidation of the water. Four samples were reported to be unsatisfactory for swimming bath water. In each case reports of the unsatisfactory samples were forwarded to the appropriate department for necessary action. As a result improvements in the operation of the water purification plants were effected. The operation of one plant was still under observation at the end of the year.

The Corporation Public Baths comprise three plunge baths, nineteen slipper baths, and one turkish bath. A continuous type filtration plant is provided for the water in the plunge baths to which is attached an automatic chlorinating apparatus.

The swimming baths attached to the Municipal Technical College and Bury Grammar School are both provided with continuous type water filtration plants, together with continuous ozone injection purification plant, the ozone being electrically generated.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Regular inspections of water courses in the district were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during routine inspection of the area. In one case pollution of a stream was investigated in co-operation with the Inspectors of the Lancashire Rivers Board and officials of an adjoining local authority. On and after the 1st March, 1950, the duties of the Council under the Rivers Pollution (Prevention) Act, 1878, will be undertaken by the Mersey Rivers Board newly constituted under the Rivers Board Act, 1948.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There were 1,536 inspections in respect of drainage defects and reconstruction, and 164 drains were tested. Twenty inspections were made of sewers and street gullies, and four visits were paid to cesspools. New drainage was provided in respect of ten premises and reconstructed in respect of nineteen premises. Seventeen sinks were provided in dwelling-houses.

As far as it is found practicable a smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed house drainage work.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The provision of free sets of fittings (closet pedestal, seat and cistern) by the Corporation, where obsolete types of closets were converted to the water carriage system, was continued during the year.

Sixty-seven sets of fittings were supplied and eighty-two obsolete and insanitary closets of various types were converted to fresh water-closets, including thirty in Unsworth Ward (see page 22, 1948 Report). One waste water-closet was abolished. Forty-one new or additional fresh water-closets were also provided.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

The Council have decided to revive on a limited scale their pre-war scheme for the systematic conversion of insanitary ashpits into dustbin shelters. Upon the satisfactory completion of such work in accordance with the Council's specification the Health Committee will provide free of charge one dustbin for each premise, and a lock for the external door of the shelter. Owing to pressure of other duties it was not possible to serve many conversion notices until late in the year, and accordingly there is little progress to report. In subsequent years it is hoped to deal with such conversions at an approximate rate of one hundred per annum.

During the year fifty-one dustbins were provided, in lieu of twenty-one privy middens, two ashpits and eight wallbins.

Following representations made by the Bury and District Property Owners' Association on the operation of Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, the Health and Cleansing Committees made a joint recommendation to the Council that the maintenance and renewal of dustbins should become a public service chargeable to the general rate in accordance with Section 75 (3), Public Health Act, 1936. The Council accepted this recommendation on 1st February, 1950, and resolved that such scheme should operate from 1st April, 1950. This scheme does not apply to properties using ashpits or wallbins until the same have been converted in accordance with the Council's specification. For the inauguration of this scheme the Cleansing Committee have adopted the B.S.S.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity dustbin as the approved standard receptacle for the collection of household refuse.

Total number of visits made by Sanitary Inspectors re refuse accommodation—1,175.

**TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.**

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	T't'l
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pail Closets	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	1	5	2	5	1	14
Privy Closets converted to pail closets	2	1	—	—	—	3
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	—	29	29
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	1	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	13	29	37	44	38	161
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	12	—	14	26
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	17	24	20	21	30	112
(b) Factories	20	2	24	12	11	69
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and Factories	50	55	93	77	123	398
Fixed Ashpits, &c., converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	1	—	—	—	21	22
(b) Dry Ashpits	1	—	18	7	2	28
(c) Wallbins	6	17	12	11	8	54
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, &c.)	26	17	104	28	51	226

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough on 31st December, 1949.

No. of Dwelling houses	19,617
No. of Factories	456
No. of Lock-up Shops	345
No. of Commercial Premises	675
No. of Industrial Premises	291
No. of Licenced Premises	144
No. of Clubs and Private Hotels	48
No. of Places of Entertainment	14
No. of Public Buildings	47
No. of Waterclosets	20,766
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,389
No. of Dustbins	17,542
No. of Wallbins	330
No. of Ashpits	1,303
No. of Pail Closets	345
No. of Privy —Closets	190
Middens	114

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council provide a disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses.

Total number of houses disinfested	155
Number of Council houses disinfested	39
Number of houses found infested with bed bugs	32
„ „ „ „ „ Cockroaches	30
„ „ „ „ „ other Vermin	47

The disinfestants used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in kerosine or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder. Average quantity of material used per case— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. D.D.T. Powder (Geigy 10%) or 1 1-6 gall. 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) Liquid.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation—275.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Nineteen inspections were made of registered houses let in lodgings.

These premises are governed by the bye-laws in force in the Borough. A number of houses occupied by persons of more than one family require investigation under these byelaws.

Two notices concerning eight defects were served in respect of these premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was little or no change in the number of casuals received at the two common lodging houses, and only about forty per cent. of the registered accommodation was utilised.

Eighty-three inspections were made of these premises. Four notices concerning fourteen defects were served, and two notices concerning three defects were abated.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

Situation.	No. of Beds.	Accommodation available for.
1. 5, 7, 9, and 11, Clerke Street	54	Males only.
2. 26, and 28, Clerke Street	72	Males and Females.
Total number of beds	126	

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

The Borough was entirely free from any inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short periods of the Bury Fairs. The latter were visited during their stay, and 56 visits were made for this purpose.

CANAL BOATS.

As in past years regular visits were made to the canal wharf at Bury Bridge, but no registered canal boats visited the Borough.

STABLE PREMISES.

Four stable premises were inspected. These premises are governed by the bye-laws in force in the Borough.

RODENT CONTROL.

I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing who has kindly supplied the following information of the action taken by him during the year.

Quarter ending.	Infestations treated		No. of Infestations re-treated.	Estimated total kill Ministry Formula.	No. of Bodies recovered.	No. of Infestations cleared.	No. of Infestations reduced to :	
	Type.	No.					Major.	Minor.
1949—March 31	Major	3	2	108	77	1	—	1
	Minor	85	17	462		47	—	—
—June 30	Major	1	—	100	137	—	—	—
	Minor	121	22	731		91	—	—
—Sept. 30	Major	6	3	290	140	2	—	2
	Minor	103	15	624		72	—	—
—Dec. 31	Major	4	1	205	81	1	—	1
	Minor	111	22	558		84	—	—

Treatment—River Bankings and Premises Adjoining—Rivers Irwell and Roch.

6th June to 24th August, 1949 (not included above).

River Bankings.			Premises Adjoining.		
Estimated Kill.	Bodies Recovered.		Estimated Kill.	Bodies Recovered.	
755	65		477	59	
194	2		110	4	
Initial Baiting					
Post Baiting					

The Director of Public Cleansing is the Authorised Officer appointed under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919, and the Infestation Order 1943, and the Rodent Operators are members of his Department.

When the Rodent Operators have reason to suspect that the means of entry into the premises by rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, the matter is referred to this Department.

Under this heading 25 inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors.

The operation of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, from 31st March, 1950, does not materially affect the duties of the Council in this matter.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details in respect of Sewer Maintenance Treatments undertaken by his Department during the year.

Date of Treatments, 1949.	No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Manholes showing Bait Taken.
Main Treatment— 7—23rd February.	602	251
Test Treatment— 27th July—3rd August	304	180
Main Treatment— 8—24th August.	579	387

Total number of Manholes in Borough—1,460.

In each instance treatments were carried out on consecutive days, and included baiting at the Sewage Works.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 163 observations of thirty minutes' duration were recorded of smoke emission from factory chimneys, and 41 factories were visited in this connection.

In nine instances emission of black smoke was recorded in excess of two minutes in the aggregate for a continuous period of thirty minutes.

Six statutory notices were served under Sections 101/103 Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of these nuisances.

TABLE I.
Total Amount of Smoke Recorded.

DENSE BLACK SMOKE	MODERATE SMOKE	LITTLE OR NO SMOKE
111·5 mins.	1859·5 mins.	2919 mins.

TABLE II.
Average Amount of Smoke Recorded per Observation.

DENSE BLACK SMOKE	MODERATE SMOKE	LITTLE OR NO SMOKE
0·68 mins.	11·41 mins.	17·91 mins.

TABLE III.
Particulars of Smoke Nuisances Reported.

No. IN SMOKE REGISTER	PERIOD OF EMISSION IN MINUTES.		
	BLACK SMOKE	MODERATE SMOKE	LITTLE OR NO SMOKE
85	3.5	6.5	20
85	3	6	21
53	4	13.5	12.5
62	3.5	3.5	23
55	3.5	17	9.5
55	3.5	10	16.5
10	26.5	3.5	—
55	4.5	24.5	1
29	3	6.5	20.5

Active co-operation has been maintained with the Regional Fuel Engineer of the Ministry of Fuel and Power in investigating two cases of smoke nuisances.

New boiler plant was provided at one factory where a battery of four Super-Lancashire boilers replaced a water-tube boiler. At another factory, devices to improve conditions in the combustion chambers were fitted to a battery of eight mechanically fired Lancashire boilers. One firm in the Borough has inaugurated a scheme, at a cost of several thousand pounds, to reclaim sulphuretted hydrogen fumes, generated during industrial processes, which at present are inadequately treated and are the cause of occasional nuisances.

Factory managements frequently allege inferior fuels to be the main cause of smoke nuisances. Whilst the bulk of fuel at present supplied to industrialists is definitely of poor quality and frequently unsuitable for the type of boiler or method of mechanical stoking employed, owing to prevailing economic circumstances it is extremely doubtful whether any improvement in quality of fuel is likely to be effected in the near future. Managements should, therefore, give greater consideration to improving their methods of stoking and maintaining and adapting their existing boiler plant in such a manner as to deal efficiently with these inferior fuels and thereby reduce their fuel costs. In the case of hand fired boilers, the personal element is involved. At present labour problems on the firing floor of the boiler house are as difficult as in other spheres of industry, and experienced firemen or stokers are few and difficult to obtain. In fact, there is a shortage of any type of labour for this work. In an endeavour to improve the facilities available for the training of boiler firemen, the Council inaugurated a Course in Boiler House Practice at the Municipal Technical College in 1948. I am pleased to report that this course has justified its existence, and the second session opened last September with increased attendances.

It is gratifying to report that all houses on the post-war Corporation Estates have been fitted with approved types of smokeless domestic firegrates. The installation of these types of firegrates is one of the conditions attached to the approval of financial grants for the re-conditioning of dwelling houses under the Housing Act, 1949.

During the year representatives of the Health Committee and the Ministry of Fuel and Power discussed the adoption of Smoke Byelaws.

Application was subsequently made to the Ministry of Health for authority to adopt the Model Byelaws. Although the application was supported by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, the Ministry of Health once again deferred the application for a further period of six months. (See 1948 Report, page 26). The application was renewed in January, 1950, but no decision has yet been given by the Ministry of Health.

Following a request from the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, the Health Committee agreed to undertake regular observations on atmospheric pollution within the Borough. Two observations stations are to be established early in 1950.

The Health Committee continue to be active members of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society. During the past two years the Regional Committee have undertaken observations in atmospheric pollution in the Manchester area on an extensive scale. The National Smoke Abatement Society propose to stage a large Smoke Abatement Exhibition in Manchester in November, 1950.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

At the end of the year there were twenty-two registered offensive trades in the confines of the Borough. Sixty-six inspections were made of these premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Three hundred and thirty-two visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of inquiry and disinfection in respect of two hundred and twenty cases of infectious disease. Two hundred dwelling houses and three schools were disinfected.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF CINEMAS.

During the year nineteen inspections were made of the cinemas in the town.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year the Health Committee held joint discussions with the Transport Committee and representatives of Tottington U.D.C. as a result of which it was agreed to provide a bus passenger shelter and public conveniences at the Walshaw bus terminus. The Health Committee also agreed to make financial provision for the replacement of one insanitary iron street urinal in each subsequent year.

The Recreation Grounds and Cemetery Committee converted thirteen insanitary trough closets in two parks and the Cemetery to fresh water closets.

District Sanitary Inspectors made fifty-eight inspections of public conveniences during the year.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

One hundred and twenty-two inspections were made under the provisions of the Shops Acts 1912 to 1937. A number of complaints were received concerning contraventions of the Shops (Restriction on Sunday Trading) Act, 1936. Notices were issued in the local Press reminding traders of the provisions of the Act, and a number of visits were paid to traders for the same purpose. It was necessary to give a number of verbal cautions to traders regarding the sales of prohibited articles of food on Sundays. No subsequent offences or other contraventions of the Shops Acts were reported.

During the year the Council made three Local orders concerning the closing hours of shops during the winter months under the provisions of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, and the Defence (General) Regulations 1939.

RAG FLOCK.

During the year twelve samples of Rag Flock were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. All the samples were

reported to comply with the Rag Flock Regulations 1912. Fifteen visits were made to Bedding Manufacturers and Upholsterers' premises. Practically all the Rag Flock and other filling materials used by traders in the Borough complies with British Standard Specifications, which are drafted in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Twenty-four samples (fifteen fertilisers and nine feeding stuffs) were taken during the year under the provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

All were certified by the Agricultural Chemist to be genuine.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

At the end of the year there were 143 registered sellers of Part II poisons occupying 81 registered premises. Nineteen visits were paid by the District Sanitary Inspectors for the purposes of the Act.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conveniences at schools continue to be regularly inspected by the District Sanitary Inspectors, thirty-nine visits being made for this purpose during the year, when a number of defects were remedied.

The attention of the Managers of a number of Non-Provided Schools was directed to the insanitary condition of the closet accommodation on their premises with a request that the same be converted to fresh water-closets. Two such schemes were under consideration at the end of the year. It was found that most School Managers were loathe to undertake such work in view of the uncertain life of various school premises under the Education Development Programme.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—Number and Nature of Inspections.

During the year 1949 the following inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed:—

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns.	Re-in- spections.	Total Visits.
Houses under Public Health Acts	1,609	2,534	4,143
Vermin	62	19	81
Water Supply	126	7	133
Tents, Vans, Sheds	55	1	56
Houses Let in Lodgings	19	—	19
Common Lodging Houses	81	2	83
Schools	36	3	39
Entertainment Houses	19	—	19
Ashes Accommodation	600	575	1,175
Accumulations	23	1	24
Animals or Birds	3	—	3
Stable Premises	4	—	4
Piggeries	28	—	28
Rats and Mice	25	—	25
Drainage—Inspected	1,105	431	1,536
Tested	164	—	164
A.R.P. Shelters	6	—	6
Closets—Water	268	113	381
Pails or Privies	156	67	223
Cesspools	4	—	4
Urinals	58	—	58
Sewers and Street Gullies	20	—	20
Diseases of Animals Acts	79	1	80
Cowsheds	254	—	254
Milkshops and Dairies	393	—	393
Ice-Cream Premises	437	—	437
Markets	305	—	305
Meat Shops	307	—	307
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	860	—	860
Food Preparing Premises	115	—	115
General Food Premises	2,696	—	2,696
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	19	—	19
Suspected Food Poisoning	9	—	9
Shops Acts	122	—	122
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	30	—	30
Offensive Trades	66	—	66
Factories (with Mechanical power)	208	71	279
Factories (without Mechanical power)	18	7	25
Workplaces	11	—	11
Outworkers	7	—	7
Bakehouses —Factory	65	1	66
Non-Factory	1	—	1
Rag Flock Premises	17	—	17
Infectious Diseases	309	2	311
Disinfection	21	—	21
Housing—Inspections under Regulations 1925 & 1932	26	75	101
Other visits	258	—	258
Overcrowding	343	27	370
Rent Restriction Acts	3	7	10
Smoke Abatement Observations	163	—	163
Premises Visited	41	—	41
Rivers Pollution Acts	23	—	23
Miscellaneous Visits	1,457	—	1,457
Interviews—Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	841	—	841
Samples —Food and Drugs—Formal	235	—	235
Informal	242	—	242
Rag Flock Act —Formal	12	—	12
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act—			
—Informal	24	—	24
Water —Bacteriological	43	—	43
—Chemical	10	—	10
Clean Milk —T.B. Examination	14	—	14
—Bacteriological	229	—	229
Ice-Cream	68	—	68
	14,852	3,944	18,796

2.—Number of Notices Served.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions prejudicial to health, the following action was taken:—

Number of Nuisances and Defects found	1770
„ informal notices served	705
„ informal notices complied with	740
„ Statutory Notices served	71
„ Statutory Notices complied with	47
„ Legal Proceedings	2

3.—Complaints Received.

During the year 1,109 complaints were received relating to the following matters:—

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	NUMBER.
General Disrepair—Various	131
Defective Fireplaces	20
„ Rainwater pipes	6
„ Windows	11
„ Chimneys	9
„ Doors	7
„ Plasterwork	13
„ Floors	7
„ Roofs	32
„ Eavesgutters	23
„ Sinks	10
Dampness	51
Defective Waterclosets	72
Choked Waterclosets	28
Choked Drains	30
Flooding	10
Insufficient ashes accommodation	30
Defective ashpits	40
Defective ashbins	159
Accumulations	27
Dirty Premises	30
Vermin	80
Foul and Obnoxious Odours	23
Water Supply	9
Dangerous Buildings	5
Smoke Nuisance	15
Surface Drainage	1
Burst Water Pipes	14
Overcrowding	102
Rats	17
Factories	57
Miscellaneous	40

The following complaints were referred to other Corporation Departments :

Miscellaneous	5
Ashpits requiring emptying	9
Choked drains	6
Choked street gullies	4
Choked W.C's.	3
Dangerous walls and structures	21
Defects at Corporation property	3
Mice	3
Offensive Smells	1
Rats	2
Water Supply	2

4.—Record of Nuisances Abated and Work Done.

During the year the total number of nuisances abated or defects remedied either as a result of informal or statutory action was as follows:—

1. As a result of informal notice	1539
2. As a result of statutory notice	92
	<hr/>
	1631
	<hr/>

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,635
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,244
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	26
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	101
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	26
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	667

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	413
Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses	Nil
Number of houses demolished	7

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	31
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	21
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	4
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Six houses comprising Lower Bentley Hall Clearance Area were demolished during the year.

Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A. 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	25
2. Number of families dwelling therein	43
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	170
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	29
C. 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	29
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent) ...	189½
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
Number of certificates for the permitted number of persons who may sleep in a house, issued during the year	9

PARTICULARS OF NEW HOUSES, &c., ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

1. The number of houses erected during 1949:
 - (i) By Local Authority—(a) Temporary Nil
 - (b) Permanent 142
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities Nil
 - (iii) By other Bodies or Persons 36

—178
2. The total number of houses erected by
 - (i) The Local Authority with State Assistance 142
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons Nil
3. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—All permanent houses.

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
27	58	10	—	64	19	178
4. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes—Nil.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	33	26	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	423	345	32	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	11	3	—
TOTAL	474	382	36	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found:—

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. Inspec'r	by H.M. Inspec'r	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)....					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	6	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	33	26	—	45	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	28	—	51	—

* i.e., Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)) Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

OUTWORKERS.

Three lists of Outworkers were received during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

On 1st October, 1949, the control and supervision of milk production was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from local authorities who had exercised these duties for the past sixty-six years. The control and supervision of the processing and distribution of milk still remains with the local authorities. With the division of these two duties now established, and the advent of the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949, together with new Milk and Dairies Regulations, local authorities have need to intensify rather than reduce their activities in connection with the control of milk distribution. The full import of the powers of licencing and registration of dealers in designated milk, milk distributors and dairies possessed by the Council under the Milk and Dairies Regulations and the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations will not be manifest until Bury is included within a "specified area" under the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949. When this takes effect only designated milk (i.e., Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised), Accredited, Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk) will be permitted to be sold within the Borough. This will mean, in effect, that all milk sold by retail will be bottled. The Ministry of Food have indicated their intention of "specifying" all urban areas within five years of the passing of the Act.

The provisions of the new enactments have been discussed with the Bury Branch of the National Dairymen's Association, but so far no concentrated effort has been made by local dairymen to meet the changing conditions of the trade. At present there is only one milk processing plant in the Borough which is capable of pasteurising 1,100 gallons of milk per hour. Other dairymen purchase their designated milk from licenced producers, processors and dealers situate outside the Borough. Prior to 1st October a number of enquiries were received from dairy farmers concerning the requirements of designated producers' licences, and they were advised accordingly. Such enquiries were subsequently forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During the interim period a number of problems have arisen because the new legislation has been drafted to meet the situation when all such legislation is fully operative. Meanwhile all dairies and distributors of milk within the Borough have been re-registered, and a number of improvements, including the provision of hot water and washing facilities, have been provided at two dairies. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949, dealers in Sterilised Milk became licenced for the first time, whilst all dealers in milk (including persons selling bottled milk only) are required to be registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949. Dairy farmers are now registered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and such registration also permits them to distribute milk by wholesale and retail.

The operation of the new H.T.S.T. Pasteuriser at the wholesale dairy has proved to be most successful and satisfactory. The renewal of other plant in the dairy is almost complete.

Before 1st October, District Sanitary Inspectors paid 254 visits to registered cowsheds. 393 inspections of dairies and milk shops were made during the year.

Inspectors obtained 216 samples of milk from registered farms, dairymen and other sources of supply.

The following table provides the details of results:—

CLASS OF MILK	No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE		B. COLI.		PHOSPHATASE		T.B.		TURBIDITY TEST		No. of tests applied
		Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Sat.	Un-sat.	Neg	Pos	Sat.	Un-sat.	
TUBERCULIN TESTED	5	3	2	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	13
ACCREDITED	60	25	35	42	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	138
PASTEURISED	71	70	1	5	—	71	—	2	—	—	—	149
HEAT-TREATED	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	8
UNDESIGNATED	76	36	40	29	23	—	—	25	—	—	—	153
TOTALS	216	136	78	79	43	73	—	50	—	2	—	461

Registrations effected up to 31st December, 1949:—

Number of Dairies	2
Number of Distributors of Milk	140
Number of Dealers' Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	8
Number of Dealers' Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk	6
Number of Dealers' Licences to retail Sterilised Milk	119
Number of Milk Pasteurisers' Licences	1

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY CATTLE.

The Veterinary Inspection of the cattle at the dairy farms in the Borough was continued under the supervision of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and reports of his visits to farms were received from him periodically until 1st October. With the subsequent change in administrative control of milk production the submission of such reports has been discontinued.

The following table indicates the position at 1st October, 1949:—

Number of Veterinary Inspections of dairy herds	29
„ Veterinary Inspections of “ Tuberculin Tested Herds ”	2
„ Veterinary Inspections of “ Accredited ” Herds	23
„ Dairy farms in the Borough	49
„ farms producing “ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk ...	1
„ farms producing “ Accredited ” Milk	10
„ dairy cattle in the Borough	1122

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

During the year 307 inspections were made of meat shops, 115 of food preparing premises, 2,696 of general food premises (including market stalls), and 67 of bakehouses. Two notices were served regarding five defects, and two notices were abated remedying two defects.

Two butchers' shops and food preparing premises, two general food stores, one wholesale food preparing premises, and one fishmonger's shop were completely reconditioned and reconstructed in compliance with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. In the fishmonger's premises totally enclosed refrigerated display cabinets have been installed. Plans have been approved for the reconstruction of one restaurant kitchen and one milk and snack bar. Additional hot water supplies and separate washing facilities have been installed in seventeen food premises. A considerable increase has been noted in the sales of "fresh frozen foods," and in the number of food traders displaying their goods in refrigerated cabinets. Greengrocers have shown a preference for open display cabinets with controlled temperatures between 36°—40°F. in preference to the "deep freeze" type. One firm of wholesale traders has established a refrigerated store of 100 tons capacity for dealing in frozen and perishable foodstuffs.

During the year investigations were undertaken into a suspected outbreak of food poisoning at a factory canteen within the Borough. Approximately 570 people were employed at the factory concerned. 44 workpeople were affected with symptoms of a mild type of food poisoning. The cause was suspected to be a whitlow on the finger of a female assistant engaged in washing utensils in the canteen kitchen. Certain improvements in the hygiene and supervision of the canteen were effected following advice from the Health Department.

Local interest in the subject of "Food Hygiene" was awakened by staging a conference of sanitary officers to discuss this subject in the Borough. A number of lectures on this subject were subsequently given to sectional trade interests and to a women's organisation.

Since 1948 the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector have given a number of lectures on hygiene and the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act to a series of Licenced House Staff Training Courses at the Municipal Technical College.

The Council have submitted draft food byelaws, based on the Model Byelaws, for the approval of the Ministry of Food, in which sanction is sought to retain powers possessed by the Council since 1936 under existing byelaws and the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

With the removal of commodity controls from increasing numbers of articles of food and the increasing quantities available of certain articles, it is felt that the time is now opportune for re-enforcing the marking provisions of various Orders made under the Merchandise Marks Act, which have been deferred since 1939.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets in Bury, a large covered Market Hall and an open market held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In addition, the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, horseflesh, prepared foods, and greengrocery.

Number of food Stalls in Market Hall	19
Number of Food Stalls in Open Market	79

In June the Markets and Baths Committee established a small wholesale, fish, fruit, and vegetable market. At its inception this market comprised three fishmongers, one florist, two growers of soft fruits, two market gardeners and two general merchants. The general quality of commodities offered for sale on this market has been exceptionally high but, unfortunately, local retail traders have not given the support this market deserves. In an attempt to encourage further trade the Markets and Baths Committee propose to increase the scope of the Wholesale Market, and to provide additional storage accommodation.

Total number of Visits to Markets	305
--	-----

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

The Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles became fully operative on 30th June, 1949.

They prescribe the provision of separate accommodation for preparation and storage of ice-cream and ingredients, washing and sterilising of utensils and washing facilities for employees. All premises are required to be constructed and maintained to a satisfactory standard, so that ingredients and finished products are adequately protected against contamination. A survey of premises and vehicles undertaken during the year showed that all premises and vehicles in use either complied with the Codes or were in the process of adaptation to so comply. It was ascertained that 65% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough was pre-packed. A number of retail vendors have provided separate accommodation for the preparation of ice-lollies.

Since 1934 all ice-cream premises and vendors have been registered under Section 189 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

The following table indicates the number of premises and mobile vendors registered at 31st December, 1949:—

No. of Wholesale Manufacturers... ..	2
(Hot Mix Process)	
Wholesale Dealers (Dealing in pre-packed ice-cream only)	2
Manufacturing Retailers:—	
Hot Mix Process	2
Cold Mix Process	6
Retail Vendors—Shop Premises	
Pre-packed Ice-cream	59
Loose Ice-cream	20
Retail Vendors—Mobile Vehicles	
Pre-packed Ice-cream	4
Loose Ice-cream	4

District Sanitary Inspectors made 437 visits to all types of these premises and vehicles.

The following table gives details of samples taken during the year.

No. of samples of ice-cream	Methylene Blue		B. Coli.		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
48	32	16	6	—	28	4	7	9

Sixteen samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst as informal samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were certified to be genuine. The fat content varied from 4.2% to 12.8%, the average fat content being 9.46%.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year 193 visits have been paid to Meat and Food Shops in the Borough, and the foodstuffs detailed in the Table below have been condemned:—

ARTICLES		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tinned Goods		2	7	2	12
CONFECTIONERY	Cake	—	—	—	3½
	Flour	—	—	—	18
FISH	Fresh	1	8	2	3
FRUIT	Apples	—	7	1	8
	Bottled Plums	—	—	1	2½
	Prunes	—	—	2	6
	Pears	—	1	2	—
	Figs	—	—	1	14
	Peaches	—	4	3	—
	Tomatoes	1	6	3	24
	Dates	—	—	1	14
	Unclassified	—	—	—	20½
VEGETABLES	Onions	—	5	—	—
MEAT	Bacon	—	—	1	7¼
	Sausage	—	—	1	8
	Brawn	—	—	—	4
MISCELLANEOUS	Spaghetti	—	1	2	—
	Jam	—	—	—	4
	Ice Cream	—	—	—	12
	Tapioca	—	—	2	14
	Potato Crisps	—	—	—	¾
	Margarine	—	—	—	4½
	Sugar	—	1	—	21
	Cheese	—	—	—	14
	Butter	—	—	—	1¾
	Icing Sugar	—	—	—	26
	Tomato Sauce	—	1	—	20
	Black Puddings	—	—	1	24
	Cereals	—	—	1	23
TOTAL		6	10	1	1¾

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Slaughtermen Licenced by the Borough Council—22.

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1949:—

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Weight tons.
6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir during 1949.

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.	Pork Middles	Carcases of Veal.	Bags and Boxes of Offal
12,517	64,469	418	148	28	10,916

Total population supplied from the Abattoir under Ministry of
Food Control of Meat and Livestock Scheme (approx.) ... 190,000

Total number of Butchers' Shops in area supplied ... 252

Average amount of Fresh Killed Meat per head of such popula-
tion—0.6275 lbs. per week, or 32.08 lbs. per annum.

Number of Carcasses examined requiring special attention ... 8,340

Of which number 2,370 were affected with Tuberculosis in varying degree.

32 carcasses were suspected to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. The diagnosis was confirmed by the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, in 22 cases. These carcasses were subjected to cold storage treatment at the Ministry of Food Cold Store, Broadfield, for a period of twenty-one days, after the infected organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for manufacturing purposes.

Percentage of meat destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

Beef . . .	3.58%	Pork . . .	3.01%
Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of			33.33%
Steers	"	"	13.37%
Heifers	"	"	22.36%
Cows	"	"	57.04%
Pigs	"	"	9.35%
Calves	"	"	0.078%

Number of Carcasses condemned for disease or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
6	3	17	2

Total Amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

280,783 lbs. (125.32 tons), or 4.45%

This was disposed of by the appropriate Contractors so licensed under the Ministry of Food.

Amount of Imported and Port-killed Meat condemned at the
W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir ... 1,812 lbs.

Amount of Canned Meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot
at the Abattoir ... 698 lbs.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,519	3,054	1,270	26,573	171
Number inspected.....	3,519	3,054	1,270	26,573	171
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	2	4	3	17	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2,167	1,965	5	1,795	16
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis...	61.56%	64.34%	0.39%	6.75%	9.35%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	15	91	1	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	610	1,742	1	—	16
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis..	17.76%	57.04%	0.078%	—	9.35%

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined														Other Diseases			
		Of which were Tuberculous	Heads	Thorax			Abdomen								Entire Carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis			Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of Tubercu- losis	Weight of Meat and Offal destroyed on account of other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases
				Lungs	Heart and Peri- cardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries		Udders			
Beasts ..	Bulls 12 Oxen 1974 Cows 3054 Heifers 1533 <u>6573</u>	$\left. \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 264 \\ 1742 \\ 342 \\ \hline 2352 \end{array} \right\}$	770	1757	166	293	293	349	186	232	836	93	216	836	147	$\left\{ \begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ Oxen} \\ 91 \text{ Cows} \\ 11 \text{ Heifers} \\ \hline 106 \end{array} \right\}$	149,28	125,008	274,936
Pigs	171	16	6	4	3	1	3	2	2	2	8	2	1	6	—	3	740	330	1,070
Calves ..	1,270	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	66	187	253
Sheep ..	26,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,524	4,524
	34,587	2369	777	1762	170	295	297	352	189	235	845	96	218	843	147	110	150,734	130,049	280,783

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE
ABATTOIR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.**

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL	Total Weight in Tons
1940	7,739	76,589	3,264	1,071	88,663	3,974
1941	4,570	27,132	1,212	929	33,843	1,902
1942	4,778	35,722	104	1,180	41,784	2,270
1943	4,300	29,428	88	979	34,795	2,164
1944	5,288	22,397	85	704	28,474	2,468
1945	6,868	27,078	168	1,211	35,325	3,033
1946	7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831	3,242
1947	6,709	20,835	58	1,367	28,969	2,776
1948	6,227	24,398	79	1,404	32,108	2,765
1949	6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred during the year within the confines of the County Borough, or within the Districts adjoining the Borough Boundaries.

Tuberculosis Order.

One cow from a farm within the confines of the County Borough was notified by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the provisions of the Order, and was slaughtered at the Abattoir, when it was found to be affected with localised tuberculosis. Portion of the offal was condemned as unfit for human consumption. Three cows from farms outside the Borough notified by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the provisions of the Order were slaughtered at the Abattoir. One carcase was found to be affected with localised tuberculosis and a portion of the offal was condemned as unfit for human consumption. In the other two cows the disease was found to be generalised, and the carcasses were condemned as unfit for human consumption. One cow from an Auction Mart outside the Borough was notified by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the provisions of the Order, and was slaughtered at the Knackers Yard. In this case the carcase meat and offal were used for inedible purposes.

Anthrax.

During the year four suspected cases of Anthrax were notified, three in cattle and one in a pig. One case in cattle was confirmed by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the carcase was disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Anthrax Order, 1938. In the other three cases the disease was not confirmed.

Fowl Pest.

One suspected case of Fowl Pest was notified during the year and was dealt with by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This case was not confirmed.

Sheep Dipping—(Scotland and North of England) Order, 1915.

During the year one notice was received of intention to dip sheep from a farmer within the Borough. The dipping of seven sheep and nine lambs was carried out at the farm in the presence of the District Sanitary Inspector.

Importation of Animals Act, 1922.

During the year ten Movement Licences were issued under the Act in respect of Irish Cattle consigned to the Abattoir for slaughter.

Legal Proceedings.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

During the year 176 formal samples (of which 144 were formal samples of milk) and 194 informal samples of foods and drugs, were purchased under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Table 1 shows the number of the various foods and drugs obtained and the results of the analysis.

Table II shows the average composition of milk examined during 1949.

Table III. shows the administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine or otherwise irregular.

Table IV. shows the legal proceedings taken and the result of such during the year.

Articles of Food Examined for Preservatives in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined for the presence of preservatives. All were found to comply with the Regulations.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

Number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year—2.

All samples were found to be genuine.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.

Number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year—4. All samples were found to be genuine.

TABLE 1.

Particulars of the foods and drugs sampled during the year.

ARTICLES.	No.of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	F'rml	In'f'l	Total	F'rml	In'f'l	Total	F'rml	In'f'l	Total
One hundred and five different Foods Sampled	32	115	147	31	112	143	1	3	4
Milk	144	63	207	134	59	193	10	4	14
Ice-Cream	—	16	16	—	16	16	—	—	—
TOTAL	176	194	370	165	187	352	11	7	18

TABLE II.

Average Percentage Composition of Milk Examined during the year:

Period				No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	....	....	....	61	3.42	8.75
2nd Quarter	....	....	....	60	3.40	8.76
3rd Quarter	....	....	....	28	3.79	8.83
4th Quarter	....	....	....	58	3.71	8.80
1st January to 31st December, 1949....				207	3.55	8.87

TABLE III.

Administrative Action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine, or otherwise irregular.

Sample No.		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
37		Milk	Deficient of 2% of its Fat.	Referred to Lancashire County Council who took samples "In Course of Delivery" and "Appeal to Cow" samples at place of production. One "Appeal to Cow" sample 3.3% deficient in Fat. Letter sent from Lancashire County Council to dairy farmer.
45		Milk	Deficient of 7% of its Fat.	Referred to Lancashire County Council who took samples "In Course of Delivery" and "Appeal to Cow" samples. Samples "In Course of Delivery," 6.6% and 15% deficient in fat, and one "Appeal to Cow" sample genuine and one "Appeal to Cow" sample 3.37% deficient in Fat. Lancashire County Council took informal action in view of varying results.
52		Milk	Added Water 2%	Referred to Lancashire County Council who took samples "In Course of Delivery," one sample reported to contain 0.6% added water, one sample genuine. Lancashire County Council sent letter to dairy farmer.
	65	Milk	Deficient of 3% of its Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" sample No. 67 taken and found to be deficient of 5% of its Fat. Reported to Health Committee. Formal letter of warning sent to dairy farmer.

Sample No.		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
formal	Formal			
95	87	Milk	Added Water 2%	Samples taken "In Course of Delivery" Nos. 98 and 101 each contained 1% added water. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to purveyor.
	114	Milk	Deficient of 4% of its Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" sample taken, No. 118. Sample deficient of 1% of its Fat. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to purveyor.
	130	Milk	Deficient of 6% of its Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" sample taken No. 133. Sample deficient of 4% of its Fat. Reported to Health Committee. Chief Sanitary Inspector instructed to take further samples.
		Self-raising flour.	Sample contained in folds of paper one live and very active maggot and several chrysalides.	Premises visited. Vendor had disposed of remainder of small stock. Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to vendor.
	213	Milk	Deficient of 10% of its Fat.	"Appeal to Cow" samples Nos. 216-217 taken and found to be genuine. Dairy farmer prosecuted and convicted. See table IV.
	219	Rum	Excess Water* 2%	Reported to Health Committee. Warning letter sent to Vendor. Chief Sanitary Inspector instructed to take further samples.
86	252	Stoneless Damson Jam	Deficient of 1% of its soluble solids.	Reported to Health Committee. Chief Sanitary Inspector instructed to take further samples from same manufacturer.
		Milk	Deficient of 1% of its Solids-not-Fat.	Reported to Health Committee. Chief Sanitary Inspector instructed to take further samples from same purveyor.
17		Potted Meat	Sample was genuine Brawn.	Reported to Health Committee. Attention of Vendor directed to the provisions of the "Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order 1948," which prohibits the manufacture and sale of potted meat.

TABLE IV.

Legal Proceedings.

The following table shows the legal proceedings taken and the result of such during the year.

Acts, Byelaws, or regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Result or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food and Drugs Act 1938.	Selling milk adulterated by the extraction of 10% of its Fat.	Conviction	£ 5 s. 0 d.	£ 0 s. 10 d.
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39.	Eavesgutters in such a condition as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.	Conviction	2 0 0	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93.	Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.	Conviction. Nuisance Order issued.	—	—
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.	Failure to stun sheep prior to slaughter (Case heard 13th January, 1950).	Conviction	2 0 0	—
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.	Failure to stun sheep prior to slaughter (Case heard 13th January, 1950).	Conviction	2 0 0	—
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.	Slaughter of sheep by unlicensed person. (Case heard 13th January, 1950).	Conviction	2 0 0	—
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.	Slaughter of sheep by unlicensed person. (Case heard 13th January, 1950).	Conviction	2 0 0	—
		TOTAL	15 0 0	0 10 6

In concluding this Report, I desire to express my best thanks to you, Sir, for the encouragement, advice and support, which I have received during the course of my duties. I also wish to record my appreciation of the loyal service given at all times by the District Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. E. SNODGRASS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION 4.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

The following table gives particulars regarding **vaccination** during this year:—

AGE at 31st Dec., 1949	Under 1 1949	1 to 4 1945 to 1948	5 to 14 1935 to 1944	15 or over Before 1935	Total
Number Vaccinated	48	50	10	25	133
Number Re- Vaccinated	—	1	3	22	26

Scarlet Fever.—There were 186 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1949. No case died. Of the notified cases 151 were removed to hospital.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a very mild type, and few of the cases admitted required hospital treatment. In view of the mildness of the present infection it is doubtful if it is worth while admitting these cases.

Diphtheria.—There were 7 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1949, all of which were removed to hospital for treatment. There was no death from this disease during the year. On further observation none of these cases proved to be diphtheria.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Efforts are made in the Child Welfare department to see that as many children as possible are immunised in the pre-school period. An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. This year 521 children in this age group were immunised. The number of children born in 1948 was 1,039, so that it appears that about half of the children are being immunised in this age group. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempts to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children attending School between 5 and 14 years who have been immunised is 5,375. This gives approximately 78.5% of School children immunised. The number of reinforcing doses given during the year was 557.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN BURY.

Persons inoculated each year from 1935-1949.

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Total
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	Total aged under 5 on 31/12/49
1	19	4	1	—	3	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	
2	25	9	5	8	10	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	
3	33	12	4	4	11	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	
4	50	9	1	12	13	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	13	2,128
5	92	16	5	14	6	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	Total aged 5-14 years on 31/12/49
6	129	26	1	13	6	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	
7	21	25	2	7	6	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	
8	31	10	1	6	4	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	
9	30	8	1	3	5	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	
10	37	8	2	6	3	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	
11	28	9	3	4	3	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	
12	19	6	—	1	6	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	
13	21	7	—	2	4	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	
14	14	5	—	—	1	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	5,375
15 and over	18	—	—	2	4	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	3,589
Total each year	567	154	26	82	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	11,092
Re-inforcing doses													2,840	36	557	3,433

The number of children immunised by General Medical Practitioners during the year was: Under 5 years of age 197, 5 to 14 years 12, reinforcing doses, all ages, 35.

Pneumonia.—There were 43 cases of pneumonia notified in 1949, and there were 4 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 156 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 234 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were 2 cases of this disease notified during 1949.

Measles.—208 cases were notified, and there was no death from this disease during 1949.

Scabies.—During the year 48 cases of Scabies were discovered by the School Medical Service, and treated. The incidence of Scabies appears to rise and fall over a period of years. As a matter of interest the number of cases discovered by the School Medical Department is given below. It appears that the main source of infection is from person to person, especially those sleeping in the same bed with an infested person, and that it is not generally spread by clothing.

The number of cases in 1937 was 83, 1938—36, 1939—29, 1940—16, 1941—50; 1942—177, 1943—263, 1944—333, 1945—126, 1946—113, 1947—79, 1948—48, 1949—16.

Facilities for treatment of Scabies are provided at the Huntley Mount Clinic and the Wylde.

Poliomyelitis.—There was one case notified as Poliomyelitis.

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, with the exception of tuberculosis, has proved sufficient.

Food Poisoning. — An outbreak of food poisoning which affected forty-three people was investigated. The outbreak occurred at a works canteen. The outbreak was of a sudden onset, with diarrhoea and vomiting. There were no deaths. A thorough investigation was carried out by the health department staff. No pathogenic organism was found in any of the food from which the meals were prepared, or in the mincers, cutters, or other machines. A sample of vomit from one of the patients was obtained which gave a Coagulase positive *Staphylococcus*. A history of a whitlow was obtained from one of the canteen workers.

Appropriate measures quickly brought the outbreak under control. We were greatly assisted by the works doctor and the management, who helped in every way possible.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 48 new cases was notified. Of this number 26 were males and 22 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years :—

TUBERCULOSIS 1925-49.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1925	72	0.97	32	0.19
1926	63	0.59	41	0.23
1927	70	0.72	47	0.21
1928	62	0.72	23	0.14
1929	47	0.65	32	0.16
Average for 5 years....	—63	—0.73	—35	—0.18
1930	52	0.60	26	0.23
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
Average for 5 years....	—46	—0.59	—22	—0.18
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
Average for 5 years....	—39	—0.44	—23	—0.13
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
1943	47	0.34	17	0.10
1944	49	0.40	16	0.11
Average for 5 years....	—36	—0.37	—15	—0.10
1945	31	0.26	14	0.04
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
1948	36	0.33	6	0.05
1949	37	0.32	11	0.02
Average for 5 years....	—35	—0.31	—13	—0.04

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

After Care.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our nurses and the tuberculosis officer by visits to their homes, if required. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Close co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation Officer. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and certain cases were referred to the Housing Committee where overcrowding exists, and provided with alternative accommodation.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1949.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

1,167 visits were paid by the Nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.	Tuesday, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.
Thursday, 5-0 to 6-30 p.m.	Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m. and 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.

The table below gives the number of new cases, etc., attending at the V.D. Clinic in Bury, and gives some indication as to the incidence of this disease. Of the 273 new cases attending the Clinic, 50 were syphilis, 47 gonorrhœa, and 176 other cases.

Bury residents accounted for 44.7 per cent. of the attendances made at the Clinic.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-49 :—

Year	New Cases.	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic.	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic.
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859
1943	283	3437	781	832
1944	254	4737	812	752
1945	339	4908	233	959
1946	634	8883	20	763
1947	431	6817	12	906
1948	338	5986	28	1267
1949	273	3543	75	391

Table A.—Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), Age Grouping, Ward Distribution, Cases Removed to Hospital and Deaths during the Year 1949.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total Cases Notified in Whole District.													Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total Cases remov'd to Hospital	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages												Moortide.	East.	Church.	Redcliffe.	Elton.			Unswath
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65								
Scarlet Fever	186	—	3	13	21	25	98	18	6	1	1	1	—	47	49	13	22	32	23	151	—
*Diphtheria	7	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	7	—
Erysipelas	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	4	4	2	2	—	1	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
Typhoid Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	156	7	21	24	18	9	70	2	1	—	3	1	—	45	21	13	18	51	8	—	—
Measles	208	4	28	33	17	12	109	2	—	1	—	2	—	24	64	23	31	45	21	—	—
Pneumonia	43	1	—	4	1	1	4	3	3	4	7	9	6	9	8	6	2	15	3	2	4
TOTALS	627	16	52	77	57	47	284	27	13	10	16	20	8	137	151	57	80	145	57	171	4

* 7 cases notified as Diphtheria but on hospital diagnosis all proved not to be Diphtheria.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1939 to 1949.

DISEASE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	80	34	51	77	220	186	145	124	82	59	186
Diphtheria	110	13	36	53	73	94	101	40	30	10	7*
Enteric and Typhoid Fever	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	15	8	2	7	5	1	3	5	4	3	2
Erysipelas	26	12	14	20	19	14	25	17	8	10	13
Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	13	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	11	19	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	12	8	4	3	3	11	1	2	—	3
Pneumonia	90	149	137	75	123	93	71	72	50	69	43
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	3	3
Whooping Cough	49	80	606	10	266	106	85	315	106	224	156
Measles	4	1193	379	672	544	375	370	195	680	1029	208
TOTAL	376	1514	1257	922	1257	879	819	780	977	1413	627

*7 cases notified as Diphtheria on hospital diagnosis all proved not Diphtheria.

SECTION 5.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.—During the year the Health Visitors made 7,320 visits to children between the ages under one year and up to five years of age. We have been seriously understaffed with Health Visitors.

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings), and at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons), and Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde.	Tottington Road.	Huntley Mount.	Total
Number of sessions held	148	101	49	298
Total Attendances made :—				
Infants under 1 year	6258	2787	1900	10945
Children 1 to 5 years	3528	1182	1102	5812
Number of Doctors' Consultations	4544	1622	1069	7235
Average attendance per session	66	39	61	—

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

During 1949, 14 new cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and 3 had a consultation with the surgeon, whilst 3 consultations were also given by the surgeon to 3 old cases.

A physiotherapist was available at The Wylde Clinic for five months.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances during 1949 were as follows :—

		The Wylde Clinic.			Tottington Rd Clinic			Huntley Mount Clinic		
		Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Total
No. of new cases	116	6	122	67	12	79	56	3		59
No. of attendances	490	6	496	342	13	355	208	3		211

Cases are referred to the Gynæcological Consultant at the Bury General Hospital, or the Fairfield General Hospital when necessary.

In addition expectant mothers attend the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Bury General Hospital and the Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 609, and 4,863 attendances were made. Also 238 post-natal attendances were made at these clinics.

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1949 was 43. Of these six were Municipal Midwives (full or part-time), 27 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, 7 were midwives at the Bury General Hospital, and 3 were in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Five Municipal Midwives (full time) were employed by the Local Authority. The Local Authority also employed one midwife part time as a Maternity Nurse up to February 1st, 1949. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was

As midwives, 254.

As maternity nurses, 10.

Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the municipal ante and post-natal clinics and be present with any of their patients attending.

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 182 patients.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the L.A.

The five municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse R. M. Cunningham	58, Rochdale Old Road	Bury 606
Nurse E. Brown	281, Market Street.	Bury 2526
Nurse M. Salisbury	285, Hornby Street.	Bury 2506
Nurse E. Batty	94, Woodley Street.	Bury 349
Nurse L. Whittaker	15, Sawyer Street.	Bury 1703

Maternal Mortality.—There were no maternal deaths in 1949. In 1948 the maternal mortality rate was 1.86, and in 1947 it was 2.51 per 1,000 total births.

Puerperal Pyrexia. — One case of Puerperal Pyrexia and one case of Puerperal Fever were notified. The Puerperal Fever case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment, and recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, which is equal to a rate of 3.32 per 1,000 live births, as compared with no cases in 1948.

Instruction in Mothercraft.—During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the Wylde Clinic, where instruction is given by the Senior School Nurse of the Education Department. The arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior schools.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 44 per 1,000 live births, compared with 37 per 1,000 live births for the great towns and 32 for England and Wales.

Dental Treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

The following table gives the amount of work done at the Clinic:—

DENTAL CLINIC, THE WYLDE, BURY.
Dental Report of Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.
Year ending 31st December, 1949.

	Patients	Attend- ances	Extrac- tions	General Anaes.	Local Anaes.	Fillings
PRE-SCHOOL	43	57	54	14	29	3
ANTE-NATAL	3	5	5	—	5	—
POST-NATAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the latter part of the year no dental surgeon was available.

It has been impossible to extend this work with the facilities at present available.

Brandlesholme House.

This home is provided by the Corporation for the admission of healthy children. It is chiefly intended for short stay cases, but in cases where suitable foster parents cannot be obtained long stay cases may be admitted. The intention is to provide, as near as possible, conditions of good home life for the children. They attend the ordinary schools and are housed in ideal surroundings. The Health Committee has arrangements to admit children whose mothers are unable to look after them during confinement. If vacancies are available children may be admitted from other Authorities.

The number of children admitted during the year:—

Under 5 years of age 32
Over 5 years of age 15

Adoption of Children.—In response to enquiries with reference to the adoption of children, the Health Visitors paid 5 visits to homes. Visits were paid with reference to enquiries about the placing of one child by approved adoption societies, and one child by other Local Authorities.

Day Nursery. Day and Nursery Class:—

	Age 0—2½	Age 2½—5
No. of children on register at beginning of year	35	30
No. of children admitted during year..	70	16
No. of children discharged	71	16
No. of children on register at end of year	34	30

There is one Day Nursery at Maxwell Street, with extended hours, and a Nursery Class at East Ward School.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of Nursery Students at Manchester for training on alternate weeks.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Certain equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged.

During 1949 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½-lbs. or less at birth was 55. The majority of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 12, to whom 99 visits were made.

Illegitimate Children. — The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

Bury and District Outdoor Work Committee.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Manchester Diocesan Council for local Welfare Work.

I am indebted to Miss Housden for the following report of work carried out in Bury.

Total number of New cases, 1949	48
No. of visits made to Bury cases in-1949	347
No. of interviews in 1949	270

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	21
Married women with illegitimate children	2
Problems concerning illegitimate children	11
Indecent assault	1
Matrimonial problems	6
After-care from Children's Homes	1
Adoption enquiries	6
Foreign workers' problems	3
	<hr/>
	51

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes ...	7
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospital	7
Married Mother with illegitimate child admitted to Moral Welfare Home	1
Married Women, with illegitimate children, admitted to Hospital	5
Unmarried Mothers moved to other towns	3
Unmarried Mother confined in nursing home	1
Babies admitted to residential care	3
Boarding out grants obtained for care of illegitimate children	1
Babies offered for adoption	3
Advised regarding adoption	3
Help and advised in own Homes with many problems concerning the illegitimate child (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	17
Old cases still visited and helped	23

New Cases referred by:—

Fairfield General Hospital	8
Bury General Hospital	3
Health Visitors	11
Ante Natal Clinic	1
Doctors	1
Clergy	2
Midwives	1
Children's Officer	3
Employer	1
Moral Welfare Workers	4
Adoption Societies	2
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child	1
Family Welfare Association	2
Magistrates' Clerk	1
Parents	3
Friends	3
Salvation Army	1
Police	1
Ministry of Labour	1
	<hr/>
	50

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, 1949.

Visits and Attendances.

No.

First visits to notified births	....	....	....	946
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	2065
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	....	....	....	4309
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	142
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	31
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	99
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	109
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	1167
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	260
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	....	231
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	....	....	....	156
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	43
Attendances at Clinics :—				
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	200
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	....	....	....	95
Sunlight Clinics	....	....	....	90
Total Visits	....	....	....	9558
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	385

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1949	1,825	16,757	87	235	1,040
1948	2,723	18,167	87	255	1,325
1947	2,177	18,293	93	406	2,050
1946	2,115	16,669	87	450	2,018
1945	2,165	14,543	87	311	1,106
1944	1,639	16,904	94	251	896
1943	1,539	14,683	86	184	808
1942	1,534	14,718	86	268	741
1941	1,561	13,943	80	193	635
1940	1,434	14,300	91	152	489
1939	1,357	16,576	71	97	404
1938	1,390	17,105	64	142	422
1937	1,233	13,944	63	104	329
1936	1,232	12,994	65	101	318
1935	1,169	12,132	66	73	234
1934	1,112	11,307	62	49	158
1933	1,181	12,063	60	34	74
1932	1,014	9,777	64	47	119
1931	1,020	7,244	60	47	113
1930	951	7,477	55	37	142
1929	986	7,605	58	58	238
1928	956	7,040	57	68	241
1927	810	6,374	56	77	235
1926	601	5,727	43	52	204
1925	824	4,335	47	61	272
1924	615	3,853	—	59	254
1923	619	2,072	—	41	169
1922	682	3,369	—	46	177
1921	841	4,159	—	58	208
1920	1,094	6,146	—	70	216
1919	863	4,118	—	58	117
1918	773	3,941	—	—	—
1917	526	—	—	—	—
1916	128	Child Welfare Clinic Opened Nov. 19th			

SECTION 6

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 51—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration.

(a) One meeting of the Mental Health Service Committee was held up to April, 1949. After this date Mental Health matters were included in the newly formed Medical Services Sub-Committee. There were five meetings of this Sub-Committee.

The constitution of this Sub-Committee is given at the commencement of this report. Half the members of the Health Committee serve on this Sub-Committee.

(b) Staff employed in Mental Health Service.

Medical. Two of the Corporation's whole time medical officers (Drs. Wood and Mitchell) have undertaken work in this department. They have all attended a special course in Mental Deficiency and are approved by the Ministry of Education for certification of School Children who are mentally handicapped. In addition Dr. Wood is approved for certification by the Board of Control under the Mental Treatment Act. General Medical Practitioners have also been employed by the Local Authority for certification of patients when required.

Duly Authorised Officers. Two male authorised officers have been appointed. These officers attended special courses at Calderstones during the year.

Social Workers. One male social worker, who also acts as an Authorised Officer, has been appointed. He attended a special course at the Liverpool University in 1948. It is intended to appoint a female social worker in addition. So far it has been impossible to obtain the services of one with the necessary training and experience.

Occupation Centre Supervisor. So far no Occupation Centre has been set up, although preliminary work has been carried out to obtain and adapt a building for opening in 1950.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Joint use has been made of the Psychiatrist appointed by the Regional Hospital Board. Supervision of patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for mental defectives has been undertaken by the Social Worker. Reports of the home conditions of patients have been made to the Superintendents of the various institutions.

The number of visits paid by the Local Authorities' workers in connection with hospital cases is shown below.

No. of home reports completed during 1949:

(a) Holiday reports	21
(b) Licence reports	9
	—
	30

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-Patients' Clinics:

(a) Blackburn	3
(b) Bolton	22
(c) Hope Hospital	1
	—
	26

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1949:

(a) Before admission to hospitals	189
(b) After discharge from hospitals	192
(c) Supervision and home reports	177
(d) Visits to other cases	124
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	682

(d) No duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) No arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers in Bury.

Account of work undertaken in the Community.

Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946.

(a) During the year's work the Authorised Officers visited the homes of Mental Defectives and Mental Patients on 682 occasions. This included visiting supervision cases, patients discharged from mental hospitals, visits at the request of patients' doctors with a view to Psychiatrist treatment at an Out-Patient Clinic. Also visits to patients before admission to hospital. A report is placed on the patient's case paper after each visit.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, by the Duly Authorised Officers.

Admission arranged to hospitals for:

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	23
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	31
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	49
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	47

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

(1) New cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision ... 27
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions 3 females.
3 males.

(ii) No Guardianship cases.
Supervision is exercised over 61 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

(iii) One partially blind M.D. is trained in his home by the Visitor for Blind.

Arrangements have been progressing during the year for the opening of an Occupation Centre at the Bank Street Schools, Bury.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 126 certified defective cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.17 per thousand.

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